

ACC NR: AP7000050

the wave to travel the distance between the electrodes is half of the damping time of the wave in an unbounded plasma, a continuous wave may appear as the result of the superposition of the waves reflected from the electrodes over the perturbation wave. The author thanks A. I. Gubanov for checking the manuscript and for his valuable remarks. Orig. art. has: 37 formulas. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/
ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

GORDEYEV, I., starshiy ekonomist

Prisoners of a standard table of organization. Fin. SSSR 23
no.2:59-60 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Otdel finansirovaniya sel'skogo khozyaystva Smolenskogo
oblastnogo finansovoto otdela.
(Smolensk Province--Agricultural machinery)

NEBERA, P.; GORDEYEV, I.

Common tasks and common efforts. Fin. SSSR 37 no.6:66-67
Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Zamestitel' upravlyayushchego Dagestanskoy respublikanskoy
kontoroy Gosbanka (for Nebera). 2. Nachal'nik otdela
finansirovaniya sel'skogo khozyaystva Ministerstva finansov
Dagestanskoy ASSR (for Gordeyev).
(Daghestan--Agriculture--Auditing and inspection)

NEEERA, P.; GORDEYEV, I.

Joint control practice. Den. i kred. 21 no.8:55-58 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Zamestitel' upravlyayushchego Dagestanskoy respublikanskoy
kontoroy Gosbanka (for Nebera). 2. Nachal'nik otdela
finansirovaniya sel'skogo khozyaystva Ministerstva finansov
Dagestanskoy ASSR (for Gordeyev).

(Daghestan--Agriculture--Auditing and inspection)

(Daghestan--Banks and banking)

GORDENYEV, I.F.

Gordyev, I.F. and A.D. Ledyayev - "Rabies of Animals and the Measures of the Fight against It," Petrozavodsk, State Publishing House of the Karelo-Finnish SSR, 1952. (Administration of Agri. Propaganda, Min. of Agri.).

SC: VET; Vol 30, No 3, 1953.

GORDEYEV, I.I.

Case of marble disease. Azerb. med. zhur. no. 3:79-81 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz polikliniki No 1 4-go Upravleniye Minzdrava Azerbaydzhanskoy
SSR (glavnyy vrach - M.N. Adzhalov, zav. rentgenovskim otdeleniye-
I.I. Gordeyev).

(BONES---DISEASES)

GORDEYEV, I.I.

Varicose veins of the esophagus with a diverticulum. Zhur. ush. nos.
1 gorl. bol. 23 no.6:76-77 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz polikliniki No.1 4-go Upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, g. Baku.

GORDEYEV, I.I.

Cancer of the mandible with metastasis to the right lung.
Azerb. med. zhur. 40 no.11:62-64 N '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz polikliniki No.1 4-go upravleniya Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya AzSSR (glavnyy vrach -- A.G. Ismaylov,
zaveduyushchiy rentgenovskim otdeleniyem I.I. Gordeyev).

GORDEYEV, I.I.

Rupture of the pubic symphysis during labor. Azerb. med. zhur.
41 no. 11:82-85 N '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted October 28, 1963.

GORDEYEV, I.V.

AUTHOR: GORDEYEV, I.V., ORLOV, V.V.: SEDEL'NIKOV, T.Kh. 89-9-11/30
 TITLE: The Temperature Dependence of the Directive Resonance Integral.
 (Temperaturnaya zavisimost' effektivnogo rezonansnogo integrala
 pogloshcheniya)
 PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 252-255 (U.S.S.R.)
 ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence is theoretically derived and as a re-
 sult the function $\eta(\xi, \frac{1}{a})$ is graphically represented. On the
 ordinate the η -values from 1 - 3,6 (in 0,1 - steps), and on the
 abscissa the $\frac{1}{a}$ values from 0,1 to 1000 (in the logarithmic scale)
 are plotted and the curves for ξ 0,04; 0,05; 0,075; 0,1; 0,15;
 0,2; 0,3; 0,4; 0,5; 0,75; 1; 2; are drawn. (With 2 Illustrations
 and 2 Slavic References).
 ASSOCIATION: Not given
 PRESENTED BY:
 SUBMITTED: 18.3.1957
 AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GORDEYEV, I. V. and PUPKO, V. Y.

"Evaluation of Neutron Absorption Cross Section for U^{235} Fission Fragments in the Energy Range of $0.025 - 10^6$ ev and Calculation of the Fragment Effect in Intermediate Reactors."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 1958.

5 (2,4)

AUTHORS:

Novoselova, A. V., Muratov, F. Sh., 80V/55-58-6-23/31
Reshetnikova, L. P., Gordeyev, I. V.

TITLE:

Investigations on the Pressure of Dissociation of the Sodium
Fluoroberyllate Having the Composition Na_2BeF_4 (Issledovaniye
davleniya dissotsiatsii fluoroberillata natriya sostava Na_2BeF_4)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki,
astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 6, pp 181 - 190 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This report covers investigations of the thermal dissociation
of the above composition within the temperature range of 1009-
1197°. Besides, the steam pressure over the liquid sodium
fluoride (NaF) and beryllium fluoride (BeF_2) was ascertained
at appropriate temperatures. For the investigations NaF of the
qualification ChDA was used and self-produced BeF_2 and Na_2BeF_4
whose preparation is described briefly. The data resulting from
the analysis of the Na_2BeF_4 are compiled in table 1. The appa-
ratus used for measuring the steam and dissociation pressure
according to the flow method is - taken all in all - similar

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Investigations on the Pressure of Dissociation of
the Sodium Fluoroberyllate Having the Composition

SOV/55-58-6-23/31

Na_2BeF_4

to that described in publications. The diagram is depicted in Fig 1, and is - in the following - described with sufficient precision. The steam pressure was determined according to formula $p = P \frac{n-n_1}{(n+N)-n_1}$ wherein n , N , and n_1 denote the mol values

of the evaporating component (carried along by the gas streaming through), of the gas streaming through, and of the substance which is generated in the condenser in consequence of diffusion. P is the pressure of the gas (nitrogen) streaming through. The results obtained were extrapolated on the pressure P_{extrapol} for the gas speed = 0. The apparatus was controlled by measuring the steam pressure of KCl (Data see Table 2). The measuring results for the steam pressure of BeF_2 are specified in table 3, whereby the dependence of $\lg p$ on $1/T$ was expressed by the equation $\lg p = A - B/T$ (Fig 2). A and B were expressed on the basis of experimental data following the method of the smallest squares. (In the temperature range from

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Investigations on the Pressure of Dissociation of
the Sodium Fluoroberyllate Having the Composition

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Na_2BeF_4

767-821° the respective figures are 13.0411 and 13762, and in the temperature range 821-1002° 9.9041 and 10268). The result is, $\Delta H_{\text{subl}} = 62962$ cal/mol and $\Delta H_{\text{steam}} = 46977$ cal/mol. The steam pressure of molten NaF was determined within a temperature range from 1071 to 1197°. Results are given in table 4 and in Fig 3. A and B were calculated at 8.2263 and 11029.9. In this manner the evaporating heat ΔH was found to be 50462 cal/mol. For the investigation of the pressure of dissociation of the Na_2BeF_4 several condensates were analyzed (See table 5). These analyses lead to the assumption that the dissociation takes place according to the following equation: $\text{Na}_2\text{BeF}_4 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NaF} + \text{BeF}_2$. The partial pressures for NaF and BeF_2 were determined by way of liquid Na_2BeF_4 , and for the temperature range 1009-1197° the following equations were found for lg p in dependence of 1/T: For BeF_2 : $\lg p = 8.6881 - 10939/T$, and for NaF: $\lg p =$

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Investigations on the Pressure of Dissociation of the Sodium Fluoroberyllate Having the Composition Na_2BeF_4 SOV/55-58-6-23/31

84370-10633/T (Table 6 and Fig 4). Besides, the activities of the individual components and the corresponding molar percentages in the molten mass of the Na_2BeF_4 (Table 7) were determined. From the results obtained in this connection the conclusion can be drawn, that the dissociation does not proceed, as supposed, but according to the equation $\text{Na}_2\text{BeF}_4 \rightleftharpoons \text{NaF} + \text{NaBeF}_3$. The dissociation heat of NaF calculated for this equation amounted to $\Delta H = 48646$ cal/mol. There are 4 figures, 7 tables, and 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Chair for Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1958

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5(2)

SOV/78-4-4-41/44

AUTHORS: Semenenko, K. N., Gordeyev, I. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the Monoclinic Modification of Beryllium Oxyacetate (Issledovaniye monoklinnoy modifikatsii oksiatsetata berilliya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 952-954 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The monoclinic modification of beryllium oxyacetate is transformed very slowly into the stable cubic modification, whereby the vapor pressure may be determined according to Knudsen's method. The vapor pressure of the monoclinic modification dependent on temperature is expressed by the equation

$$\log P = 12.777 - \frac{6025.2}{T}$$

The results of measurement of the vapor pressure are contained in table 1. The reciprocal position of the straight line

$\lg P = a - \frac{B}{T}$ of the three modifications of $\text{Be}_4\text{O}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_6$ is given

in figure 2. The heat of sublimation of the monoclinic modification $\text{Be}_4\text{O}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_6$ amounts to 27.56 kcal/mole. The heats

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SOV/78-4-4-41/44

Investigation of the Monoclinic Modification of Beryllium Oxyacetate

of sublimation of the monoclinic modification and high-temperature modification of beryllium oxyacetate are close to one another - 27.56 and 27.10 kcal/mole. They indicate great structural similarity of both modifications. The authors thank A. S. Pashinkin for valuable advice and assistance in the work. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1958

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SOV/20-127-3-31/71

5(4)
 AUTHORS: Anikin, A. G., Gerasimov, Ya. I., Corresponding Member,
 AS USSR, Gordeyev, I. V.

TITLE: The Absorption of Ultra-high Frequency Oscillations in Aqueous
 and Alcoholic Solutions of RbCl and CsCl-Salts

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 589-590
 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper is the first of a series of investigations
 of the above-mentioned oscillations of inorganic and elemen-
 tal-organic compounds, carried out for the purpose of finding
 maxima on the obtained curves if there is a dependence between
 concentration and the temperature. Forman and Crisp (Ref 1)
 found such maxima for NaCl and CaCl, and it was found that
 with a decrease of frequency, the ~~maxima~~ shifted to lower
 concentrations. In the case of even lower frequencies, the
 maximum would have to shift towards even lower concentrations.
 This probable state of affairs was investigated in the present
 paper by means of the salts mentioned in the title within the
 frequency interval of from 3 - 11 megacycles. For the purpose
 of being investigated, the solution was introduced into the
 alternating field of a condenser. Voltage was measured by
 means of the kilovoltmeter S-96. All experiments were carried

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The Absorption of Ultra-high Frequency Oscillations in Aqueous and Alcoholic Solutions of RbCl and CsCl-Salts

out under the same conditions: 0.35 a, 3.6 kv, sample volume 5 ml. Absorption was determined from the temperature increase of the solutions at the various concentrations during the same irradiation periods. The data obtained are given by tables 1, 2 and figures 1, 2. Results: of the pure solvents, methyl alcohol absorbed the field more than water, and the alcoholic solutions absorbed more than the aqueous ones. The comparative investigations had been carried out at the same concentrations in the case of the two solvents. The maxima for RbCl in alcoholic solutions occurred at $C = 8.9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$, $100N_2 = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol\%}$; CsCl: $C = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$, $100N_2 = 4.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol\%}$, and in aqueous solutions for RbCl at $C = 9.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$, $100N_2 = 1.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol\%}$; CsCl: $C = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$, $100N_2 = 4.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol\%}$. Thus, the assumption concerning the shifting of the maxima toward lower concentrations at low frequencies was confirmed. Besides, the maxima for the salts investigated were found for the first time. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1959
Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4854

Gordeyev, I.V., D.A. Kardashev, and A.V. Malyshev

Spravochnik po yaderno-fizicheskim konstantam dlya raschetov reaktorov (Handbook of Nuclear Physics Constants for the Designing of Reactors) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 280 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,500 copies printed.

Ed.: A.K. Krasin, Academician, Academy of Sciences BSSR; Ed.: A.I. Zavodchikova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and physicists concerned with the design and operation of nuclear reactors. It will be of interest to biophysicists, geophysicists, and chemists working on the production and utilization of isotopes. It may be used by students of physics at the university level.

COVERAGE: This handbook contains mainly the results of experimental work on nuclear physics constants, completed up to November 1958, including the data published during the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1958. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each chapter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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SEMENENKO, K.N.; KURDYUMOV, G.M.; GORDEYEV, I.V.

Heats of sublimation of beryllium oxysalts. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6
no.9:2025-2028 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Beryllium salts)

ANIKIN, A.G.; GERASIMOV, Ya.I.; GORDEYEV, I.V.

Absorption of high-frequency radiation (6 and 11 Mc) in aqueous and alcohol (methanol) solutions of alkali metal chlorides. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 16 no.1:42-47 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Laboratoriya khimicheskoy termodinamiki Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Alkali metal chlorides)

ANIKIN, A.G.; KIRPICHEV, Ye.P.; GORDEYEV, I.V.

Absorption of the energy of a high frequency electric field by
aqueous and alcohol solutions of alkali earth metal chlorides.
Vest.Mosk.Un.Ser.2: khim. 16 no.6:23-24, N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Laboratoriya khimicheskoy
termodinamiki.

(Alkaline earth chlorides—Electric properties)

26776

S/089/62/012/005/007/014
B102/B104

24.6600
AUTHOR:

Gordeyev, I. V.

TITLE:

Parametric analysis of U^{235} and U^{233} fission cross sections in the range of resonance energies

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 5, 1962, 408-412

TEXT: The curves of the fission cross sections and radiative neutron capture of U^{235} and U^{233} in the region of low resonances of the compound nucleus deviate from the shape expected from the Breit-Wigner formula. These curves were analyzed for U^{235} in the range 0.025 - 1.5 ev and for U^{233} in the range 0.025 - 3 ev, on the basis of V. I. Serdobol'skiy's theory (ZhETF, 40, no. 2, 590, 1961). For $\lambda=1,2,3,4,5$ the level parameters E_λ , $2g_{\lambda n}^0$, $\Gamma_{\lambda f}$ and $\Gamma_{\lambda f}$ are calculated and compared with results obtained by Hughes and Schwartz (BNL-325, Suppl. I,II; 1957-1958) and E. Card 1/3

Parametric analysis of U^{235} and ...

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Vogt (Phys. Rev., 112, 203, 1958; 118, 724, 1960). Doppler broadening was neglected. The numerical results are:

U^{235}					U^{233}			
λ	E_{λ}, ev	$2g\Gamma_{\lambda n}^c, \text{Mev}$	$\Gamma_{\lambda f}, \text{Mev};$	$\Gamma_{\lambda f}^c, \text{Mev};$	E_{λ}, ev	$2g\Gamma_{\lambda n}, \text{Mev}$	$\Gamma_{\lambda f}, \text{Mev}$	$\Gamma_{\lambda f}^c, \text{Mev}$
1	-1.45	2.64	40	220	-0.5	0.100	40	270
2	0.282	0.00515	32	82.5	0.38	0.0258	40	400
3	1.138	0.014	42	110	1.45	0.050	40	500
4	3.14	0.016	31	115	1.79	0.254	45	260
5					2.29	0.120	40	60

The parameters obtained are closer to those published by Hughes and Schwartz, than to those given by Shore and Sailor (Phys. Rev., 112, 191, 1958) or Reich and Moore (Phys. Rev., 111, 929, 1958; 118, 718, 1960).

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Parametric analysis of U^{235} and ...

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$\sigma_{nf}^J(E)$ is given explicitly as a function of the square modulus of the off-diagonal elements of the S matrix summated over all open fission channels N_f . For U^{235} $N_f=2$, for U^{233} , $1 \leq N_f \leq 2$. $\sigma_{nf}^J(E)$ calculated is in good agreement with experimental data. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1961

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41395

S/089/62/013/004/002/011
B102/B108

26-2242
AUTHORS:

Bazazyants, N. O., Gordeyev, I. V.

TITLE:

Excitation functions of individual levels of U^{235} , U^{233} , and Pu^{239} nuclei with allowance for the competition of inelastic neutron scattering with nuclear fission

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 4, 1962, 321 - 326

TEXT: On the basis of N. Bohr's statistical theory (Nature, 137, 344, 1936; Phys. Rev., 87, 366, 1952), the inelastic scattering of neutrons on individual levels of U^{235} , U^{233} , and Pu^{239} target nuclei was studied with allowance for the competition of scattering with fission. The mean fission width, $\bar{\Gamma}_f$, the mean level distance of the compound nucleus, \bar{D}_I , and the number of transition states, $N_{I\alpha}^*$, were calculated for each of the three nuclei and compared with semiempirical and experimental data. According to N. Bohr and J. Wheeler (Phys. Rev., 54, 426, 1939), the fission width is calculated from $\bar{\Gamma}_f(E) = \frac{\bar{D}(E)}{2\pi} N^*(E-E_f)$ in a semiclassical manner; however, Card 1/3

Excitation functions ...

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the permeability $T_{fI\pi}(E) = \sum_k N_{I\pi}^* (E-E_{fk}) \cdot P(E-E_{fk})$, which is related to the fission width by $\bar{\Gamma}_{fI\pi}(E) = (\bar{D}_I(E)/2\pi) \cdot T_{fI\pi}(E)$, is allowed for according to Hill and Wheller (Phys. Rev., 89, 1102, 1953). The subscripts I and π denote the spin of the compound nucleus and its parity, respectively; k is the number of the fission barrier (energy E_{fk}); and $P(E-E_{fk})$ is the permeability of the k-th barrier, which, according to Hill and Wheller, is given by $P(E-E_{fk}) = \left\{ 1 + \exp \left[\frac{2\pi}{E_{ck}} (E_{fk} - E) \right] \right\}^{-1}$, where E_{ck} is a parameter characterizing the curvature of the k-th fission barrier. The following results were obtained for the lowest resonance states of the compound nuclei: (1) target nucleus $U^{235} (7/2^-)$: $\bar{\Gamma}_{fexp} = 75$ Mev; $\bar{D}_{exp} = 0.75$ ev. Calculation gives $\bar{\Gamma}_{f3^-} = 81$ Mev, $\bar{D}_{3^-} = 1.7$ ev, $N_{3^-}^* = 2$; $\bar{\Gamma}_{f4^-} = 32.5$ Mev, $\bar{D}_{4^-} = 1.3$ ev, $N_{4^-}^* = 1$. (2) Target nucleus $U^{233} (5/2^+)$: $\bar{\Gamma}_{fexp} = 165$ Mev, $\bar{D}_{exp} = 0.75$ ev. Analysis of the fission cross section curves from Phys. Rev., 118, 718, 1960 yields $\bar{\Gamma}_{f3^+} = 230$ Mev; $\bar{\Gamma}_{f2^+} = 640$ Mev; $N_{2,3}^* = 1$; $\bar{\Gamma}_{f3^+} = 270$ Mev,

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$\bar{\Gamma}_{f2+} = 700$ Mev; $N_{2,3}^* = 2$. Analysis of Vogt's curves (Phys. Rev., 118, 724, 1960) furnishes $\bar{\Gamma}_{f3+} = 165$ Mev, $\bar{\Gamma}_{f2+} = 800$ Mev, and analysis of curves from Hughes' neutron atlas gives $\bar{\Gamma}_{f3+} = 176$ Mev, $\bar{\Gamma}_{f2+} = 575$ Mev. The present authors obtained $\bar{\Gamma}_{f3+} = 205$ Mev, $\bar{D}_{3+} = 1.29$ ev, $N_3^* = 1$; $\bar{\Gamma}_{f2+} = 580$ Mev, $\bar{D}_{2+} = 1.81$ ev, $N_2^* = 2$. (3) Target nucleus. $\text{Pu}^{239}(1/2^+)$: $\bar{\Gamma}_{fexp} = 99$ Mev, $\bar{D}_{exp} = 3$ ev. M. I. Pevzner obtained $\bar{\Gamma}_{f0+} = 215$ Mev, $\bar{\Gamma}_{f1+} = 55$ Mev, but the present authors found $\bar{\Gamma}_{f0+} = 1000$ Mev, $\bar{D}_{0+} = 6$ ev; $\bar{\Gamma}_{f1+} = 50$ Mev, $\bar{D}_{1+} = 3.22$ ev. There are 1 figure and 5 tables.

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1961

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37199

S/056/62/042/004/024/037
B108/B102

24.6600

AUTHOR: Gordeyev, I. V.
 TITLE: Resonance theory of nuclear reactions induced by neutrons
 of less than 5 Mev
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki,
 v. 42, no. 4, 1962, 1063 - 1074

TEXT: Excluding the reaction channels open at given energy and compound nucleus states, the author obtained a Schrödinger equation with an infinitely small imaginary additional term singling out the diverging wave to infinity. In the final formulas this additional term $\epsilon \rightarrow 0+$. In the input scattering channel, instead of the conventional Hamiltonian, an "effective Hamiltonian" holds for this diverging wave. In this Hamiltonian, the terms smoothly dependence on the energy are combined with dispersion terms averaged over energy and related to compound-nucleus processes, thus leading to an optical Hamiltonian. Knowing the formal solution of the equation one can find the diagonal elements of the transition matrix of the exact collision problem and hence various cross sections of neutron-nucleus

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B108/B102

Resonance theory of ...

interaction. The theory makes it possible to determine the cross section of elastic scattering with formation of a compound nucleus. A "large resonance structure" connected with the optical permeability is singled out from the "force function" of previous theories. The imaginary part of the optical potential is related to the true force function, which is independent of the optical properties of interaction. Numerical calculations of the total cross section of neutron interaction with Mn^{55} , Th^{232} , and U^{238} nuclei and of the cross section of radiative capture of neutrons on

Mn^{55} showed satisfactory agreement between theory and experiments. There are 1 figure and 11 references: 2 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet. The four most recent English-language references read as follows: A. N. Lane, R. G. Thomas, Rev. Mod. Phys., 30, 257, 1958; H. Feshbach, C. F. Porter, V. F. Weisskopf, Phys. Rev., 96, 448, 1954; B. Lippmann, Phys. Rev., 102, 264, 1956; H. Ekstein, Phys. Rev., 101, 880, 1956; D. Hughes, R. Schwartz, Neutron Cross Sections, 1, BNL-325, II Edition, July 1, 1958.

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1961

Card 2/2

BAZAZYANTS, N.O.; GORDEYEV, I.V.

Excitation functions of individual levels for U^{235} , U^{233} , and
 Pu^{239} , allowing for the competition between inelastic neutron
scattering and nuclear fission. Atom. energ. 13 no.4:321-326
O '62. (MIRA 15:9'62)

(Nuclear fission) (Neutrons--Scattering)

GORDEYEV, I.V.

Resonance theory of nuclear reactions induced by neutrons with
energies below 5 Mev. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 42 no.4:1063-1074
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Nuclear reactions) (Neutrons)

ACCESSION NR AM4021134

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Gordeyev, I. V.; Kardashev, D. A.; Maly*shev, A. V.

Nuclear physics constants; a manual (YAderno-fizicheskiye konstanty*; spravochnik), [2nd ed.], Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 507 p. illus., biblio., tables.
Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed. First ed. published in 1960 under title: Spravochnik po yaderno-fizicheskim konstantam dlya raschetov reaktorov.

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear physics constant, neutron cross section, resonance level, diffusion, nuclear energy, fission product

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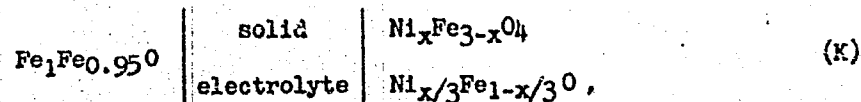
S/189/63/000/002/007/010
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Gordeyev, I.V., Tret'yakov, Yu.D.

TITLE: Pressure of dissociation of solid solutions of magnetite with nickel ferrite

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya II, Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 32 - 34

TEXT: The dissociation of $2\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_{3-x}\text{O}_4 \rightarrow 6\text{Ni}_{x/3}\text{Fe}_{1-x/3}\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ (I)
was investigated by the emf method in the cell:



where the left electrode is the standard electrode prepared according to S. Aronson and I. Belle (J. Chem. Phys., v. 29, 1958, 151), the electrolyte a solid solution of 15 mole% CaO and 85 mole% ZrO_2 , while the right electrode can be con-

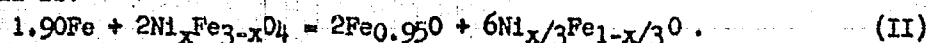
Card 1/3

Pressure of dissociation of solid solutions

S/189/63/000/002/007/010

A057/A126

sidered as a quasi-binary system with equilibrated components. The total reaction of the cell is:



Since the system might be considered quasi-binary for $x \leq 0.5$, it is - $\Delta G_1 = -RT \ln P_{O_2} = \Delta G_{O_2}^0$ - the partial molar free energy of oxygen over the mixture of the spinel and wuestite phase. From this equation the authors calculated the pressure of dissociation of the solid solution of ferrite with magnetite and determined the curves $P_{O_2} = f(x)$ at different temperatures, and $P_{O_2} = f(T)$ at different compositions. Assuming 1) that NiFe_2O_4 and Fe_3O_4 are transformed completely into spinel; 2) the solid solution of ferrite and magnetite behaves in dissociation as a quasi-binary system; 3) the solid solution of ferrite with magnetite is ideal, the authors estimate, corresponding to R.E. Carter (J. Am. Ceram. Soc., v. 44, 1961, 508), the change of the configuration entropy at the reduction of the spinel phase into the wuestite phase, and calculate the change of the dissociation pressure, stipulated by the entropy of mixing, as function of the composition. The curvature of this curve is similar to the experimental

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Pressure of dissociation of solid solutions

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A057/A126

curves obtained by the authors, thus proving the almost ideal behavior of the solid solutions $\text{Ni}_x\text{Fe}_{3-x}\text{O}_4$ $x \leq 0.5$. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimii (Department of General Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1962

Card 3/3

L 17421-63

EWI(1)/EWP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004342

S/0078/63/008/008/1814/1819

AUTHORS: Gordeyev, I. V.; Tret'yakov, Yu. D.

57
56

TITLE: Thermodynamics of solid magnesium ferrite - magnetite solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 8, 1963, 1814/1819

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium, magnetite, ferrite, magnesium ferrite, dissociation pressure

ABSTRACT: The thermodynamic properties of solid magnesium ferrite - magnetite solutions were analyzed by e.m.f. method. The cell was heated to 1200C before the experiments were begun. Analysis shows that the quasi-binary behavior of the system with $Mg_xFe_{3-x}O_4$ is preserved at values of $x \leq 0.5$. It was determined that the $Mg_xFe_{3-x}O_4$ solid solution has an insignificant positive deviation from the ideal at various temperatures and where $0 < x \leq 0.5$. Orig.

Card 1/2

L 17421-43

ACCESSION NR: AP3004342

art. has: 7 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Khimicheskii fakul'tet, Kafedra obshchey khimii (Moscow State University, Chemical Faculty, Department of General Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 22Aug62

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 017

2/2
Cord

GORDEYEV, I.V.; TRET'YAKOV, Yu.D.; KHOMYAKOV, K.G.

Thermodynamic properties of solid solutions of magnesium oxide
and ferrous oxide. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.6:59-61
N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra obshchey khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

21 22216-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) BSD/ABDC(a)/APETR/ASDP-3/ASMP-2 IJF(c) JD/JW
ACCESSION NR: APL009352 S/0078/64/009/001/0164/0168

AUTHOR: Cordeyev, I. V.; Tret'yakov, Yu. D.; Khomyakov, K. G. B

TITLE: Thermodynamic properties of solid solutions in the Fe_3O_4 - Mn_3O_4 system.

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 164-168

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamic property, magnetite-hausmannite system, dissociation pressure, solid solution

ABSTRACT: The dissociation of $\text{Mn}_{x_3-x_4}\text{Fe}_{3-x_4}\text{O}_4$ solid solutions in the Fe_3O_4 - Mn_3O_4 system was studied by the e.m.f. method in the 900-1200°C range. The dissociation reaction $\text{SF} \rightarrow \text{WF} + \text{O}_2$ (SF—spinel phase, solid solution of varying composition of Fe_3O_4 and Mn_3O_4 ; WF—wustite phase, formed by dissociation of original spinel) was studied in the cell:

$\text{Fe}, \text{Fe}_{0.947}\text{O} \mid 0.15 \text{ mol CaO} + 0.85 \text{ mol ZrO}_2 \mid \text{SF}, \text{WF}.$

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L 22216-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4009352

Reduction of spinel phase proceeds at a stable value of potential, which means that the reduction product, the δ phase, does not change the composition of the original spinel phase; the system behaves as a quasibinary system in all concentration of both components. From the obtained data the dissociation pressures for magnetite-hausmannite solid solutions and free molar energy of formation of the $Mn_xFe_{3-x}O_4$ from Mn_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4 (Fig. 2) or from MnO and Fe_2O_3 (Fig. 3) were calculated. The system deviates considerably from the ideal (Fig. 1). The standard free energy of the $MnFe_2O_4$ formation from elements was determined by extrapolation (Fig. 2), as $G^\circ_{298} = -267.74$ kcal./mol. Orig. art. has 3 figures, 1 table and 6 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey khimii, Khimicheskii fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Department of General Chemistry, Chemistry Faculty, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 04Jan63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: 50

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 008

Cord 2/4

L 22216-65

ACCESSION NO: AP4009352

ENCLOSURE: 01

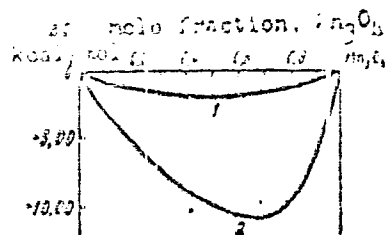


Fig. 1. Molar free energy of formation of $Mn_xFe_{3-x}O_4$ from Mn_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4 at 1000C.
 1 - free energy of formation of ideal solution;
 2 - free energy of formation of solid $Mn_xFe_{3-x}O_4$ solution from Mn_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4 .

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR AP4009352

ENCLOSURE: 02

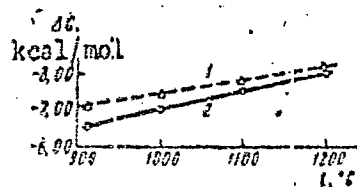


Fig. 2. Molar free energy of formation of MnFe_2O_4 from Mn_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4 oxides (1); from MnO and Fe_2O_3 oxides (2)

Card 4/4

L 51997-65 EMO(j)/EMT(l)/EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/ENP(t)/EEC(b)-2/ENP(b)/
EMA(c) Pr-L/Ps-L/Pu-L/Pi-L IJP(c) 2/2/24/23/23

ACCESSION NR: AP5011939

UR/0363/65/001/003/0408/0412
546.723'711'21:548.19

AUTHOR: Tret'yakov, Yu. D.; Saksonov, Yu. G.; Gordeyev, I. V.; Zayonchkovskiy, A. A.; Gordina, A. M.

TITLE: Correlation between dissociation pressure and crystal lattice parameters of manganese-containing multicomponent ferrites

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 11, no. 1, 1975, pp. 1-4, 10 refs.

TOPIC TAGS: manganese ferrite, dissociation, thermal stability, lattice parameter

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to correlate the dissociation pressure of the solid solution $(\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_3$ and the lattice parameter a of the solid solution. The x-ray data. The object of the study was to develop a method for determining the stability of the solid solution $(\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_3$ in the presence of oxygen. The results of the study show that the dissociation pressure of the solid solution $(\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x)_2\text{O}_3$ increases with increasing x . The dissociation pressure of these oxides for 5 hours at 1000°C. Dissociation pressure of

Card 1/2

L 54947-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011939

Mn Fe₃ O₄ solid solutions and mixtures of ferrites were measured in the 800-1200°C temperature range. There is an irregularity between composition and the change of lattice parameter a of the solid solutions of magnetite (Fe₃O₄) and hausmannite (Mn₃O₄). This irregularity is due to interchangeable replacement of iron in magnetite with Mn²⁺ and Mn³⁺ ions. In the 800-1100°C temperature range there is a correlation between the dissociation pressure of the manganese-containing multicomponent ferrites and the crystal lattice parameter a . This correlation is independent of the nature of complementary components present in the manganese-containing ferrite. For the Fe₃O₄-MnFeO₄ system, the lattice parameter a increases in proportion to replacement of Fe³⁺ ions ($r = 0.67 \text{ \AA}$), in Fe³⁺[Fe²⁺Fe³⁺]₄ tetrahedra with Mn²⁺ ions ($r = 0.91 \text{ \AA}$). In the MnFe₂O₄-Mn₃O₄ system, the changes in the lattice parameter a are small since Fe³⁺ ions in the Mn²⁺[Fe³⁺]₄ octahedral spinel units are replaced with Mn³⁺ ions ($r = 0.70 \text{ \AA}$). Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskii fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Department of Chemistry, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, SS

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

L 54999-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b)/EWA(c) PR-4/PS-4 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP501.045

JD/WW

UR/0363/65/001/001/01 3/0418

546.123+546.712-01+01

546.713'712+546.712-01

AUTHOR: Tret'yakov, Yu. D.; Saksenov, Yu. G.; Gordeyev, I. V.

TITLE: Phase diagram of the Fe_3O_4 - Mn_3O_4 - MnO - FeO system at 1000°C

SOURCE: DAN-SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 413-418

TOPIC TAGS: ²⁷iron ²⁷oxide, ²⁷manganese ²⁷oxide, thermodynamic property, mixed oxide

ABSTRACT: The phase diagram of the Fe_3O_4 - Mn_3O_4 - MnO - FeO system (see fig. 1 of the Enclosure) was studied at 1000°C by means of emf measurements and x-ray phase analysis. Samples of general formula Me_3O_4 were prepared by fusing mixtures of MnO , wüstite, Mn_3O_4 , hausmannite, Fe_3O_4 (magnetite), and iron carbonyl in various proportions. The mixtures were pressed into tablets (10 tons/cm²), heated at 1000°C for 8 days, and quenched. The equilibrium oxygen pressure over the samples was determined by measuring the electromotive force of a galvanic cell. The phase order study. The activities of magnetite ($a_{\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4}$) and hausmannite ($a_{\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4}$) and $\text{Mn}_2\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_8$ spinel were determined from the equilibrium data. The Fe_3O_4 spinel

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L-54959-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011940

formation of various $Mn_xFe_{3-x}O_4$ spinels were calculated from the equation:

$$x = \frac{N_{Fe} - N_{Mn}}{N_{Fe} + N_{Mn}}$$

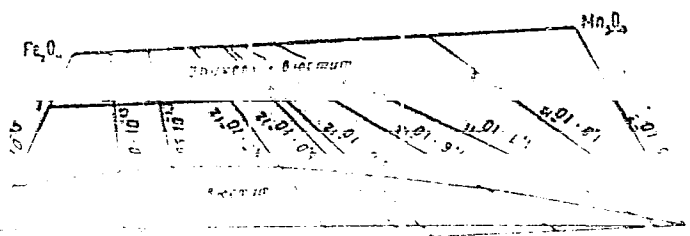
where N_{Fe} and N_{Mn} are the numbers of Fe and Mn atoms in the spinel. The spinel Fe_3O_4 has a defect structure consisting of

NO. 125-11

*Car. 2-3

L 54999-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011940

ENCLOSURE



L 10256-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(h)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6001226 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/012/2100/2101.

AUTHOR: Klinkova, L. A.; Torbov, V. I.; Gordeyev, I. V.

ORG: Institute of New Chemical Problems, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut novykh khimicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Crystallization of indium phosphide from the vapor phase

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 12, 1965, 2100-2101

TOPIC TAGS: indium phosphide, crystal growing, chemical transport reaction, *single crystal, crystallization*

ABSTRACT: A preliminary study has been made of the effect of chemical transport reaction conditions on the preparation of InP single crystals from the vapor phase. The experiments were conducted in sealed evacuated (up to 6×10^{-6} mm Hg at 20C) quartz ampoules using polycrystalline cubic InSb ($a = 5.869 \text{ \AA}$) as the starting material. The transport temperatures were: in the heterogeneous reaction zone, 950C; in the crystallization zone, 900C. The transporting agents were I or, for a faster reaction, InI. Depending on the transporting agent, concentration, and ampoule diameter the following InP crystals were prepared: 1) n-type crystals of cubic modification up to 2 mm; 2) dendrites up to 3 mm; or 3) polyhedral crystals up to 2 mm. The prerequisites for controlled growing of InP single crystals are an elucidation of the mechanism of the reaction mixture transport to the crystallization zone, and the

Cord 1/2

UDC: 546.682'181.1:548.19

L 10256-66

ACC NR: AP6001226

relation between the transport process and crystal growth. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BO]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 011/ ATD PRESS:

4160

Card 2/2

KLINIKOVA, L.A.; TORBOV, V.I.; GORDEYEV, I.V.

Crystallization of indium phosphide from a gaseous phase.
Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.12:2100-2101, 1965.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut novykh khimicheskikh problem AN SSSR. Submitted
June 29, 1965.

ACC NR: AP7011377

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/004/005/0958/0961

AUTHOR: Gordeyev, I. V. -- Gordeev, I. V.

ORG: Institute of Physics-Engineering and Radiotechnical Measurements
(Institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy)

TITLE: Non-orthogonality of wave functions in unified nuclear resonance
reaction theory

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 4, no. 5, 1966, 958-961

TOPIC TAGS: wave function, compound nucleus, nuclear resonance, nuclear
reaction

SUB CODE: 20

ABSTRACT: The theory of resonance nuclear reactions, using the approximate
orthogonality of the wave functions for the compound nucleus and for the open
reaction channels, is generalized to the case when the nonorthogonality of
the wave functions in two subspaces is taken into account. Although the form
of the S-matrix does not change, the expression for the transition operator
and the reduced neutron half widths is modified. Corrections for the nonortho-
gonality of the wave functions are taken into account in the expression for the
partial widths. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas. [Based on author's Eng. Abst.]

JPRS: 40,393

Card 1/1

0931 17 71

GORDEYEV, I.V.

Correspondent is a central link in the State Service of Standard
Information Data. Standartizatsia 29 no,2:41-42 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

GORDEYEV, I.V.; OBUKHOVA, O.I.

Structural scheme of the State Service for Standard Information
Data. Izv. tekhn. no.12:5-7 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

Handwritten notes:
"MIRA 18:4"
"Izv. tekhn. no.12:5-7 D '64."

GORDEYEV, L.

The need for freight and commercial services. Mor. flot 24
no.12:10-11 D '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby gruzovoy i kommercheskoy raboty
Sredneaziatskogo parokhodstva.

GORDEYEV, L.F., inzhener

Fuller utilization of veneer-repairing machine tools. Der.prom.
4 no.7:23 J1'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Panernyy zavod "Lignums"
(Veneers and veneering)

MALOETKOV, Ye.K., inzh.; GORDEYEV, L.F., inzh.; SELIVANCHIK, Ya.V.,
inzh.; EYDES, A.G., inzh.; KRAMOSHCH, I.L., inzh., nauchnyy
red.; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Organization and techniques of the repair of building machinery]
Organizatsiya i tekhnologiya remonta stroitel'nykh mashin. [By]
E.K.Maloletkov i dr. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 272 p.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Construction equipment—Maintenance and repair)

I 45825-65 EEO-2/EWT(J)/FBD/FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-2/EEC(k)-2/ENG(v)/EEC-4/EEC-2/EMA(c)
Pn-4/Po-4/Pe-4/Pg-4/Pae-2/Pi-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 TI/GW/BC

ACCESSION NR AM5001722

BOOK EXPLOITATION

Gordeyev, Leonid Ivanovich; Zakolodiyazhnyy, Vitaliy Pavlovich; Suvorov,
Yevgeny Fedorovich; Pufayev, Vidim Alekseyevich; Churov, Yevgeniy Petrovich

Cosmic beacons in navigation (Kosmicheskiye mayaki v navigatsii, Moscow,
Voenizdat M-va obor. SSSR, 1964, 201 p. illus., biblio. 2,300 copies
printed.

TOPIC TAGS: navigation, guidance, artificial earth satellite, space
communication, satellite communication, navigation system Transit

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book acquaints the reader with the principles of use of artificial earth satellites for navigation. It considers the effectiveness of a satellite navigation system in determining location at sea, laws of motion and methods of predicting the position of satellites in space at the moment of observation. Methods of determining ship position from observations of earth satellites and possibilities of measuring navigational parameters are cited. The book describes the effect of the atmosphere and ionosphere on the accuracy of these parameters. A generalized presentation of a navigational system and its elements is given. The concluding chapter of the book acquaints the reader with the American satellite navigation system "Transit". The book

Card 1/3

L 45:25-65

ACCESSION NR AM5001722

is written from materials of the foreign press and is intended for a broad audience interested in problems of navigation.

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Ch. I. Navigational earth satellites among other navigational resources -- 7

Ch. II. Regularities of the motion of navigation earth satellites and prediction of their location in space -- 25

Ch. III. Methods of determining ship position at sea using a navigation earth satellite -- 66

Ch. IV. Possibilities of measuring navigation parameters to determine ship position from an earth satellite -- 95

Ch. V. Effect of the atmosphere on the accuracy of navigation parameters obtained by radio -- 119

Ch. VI. Elements of a navigation system with artificial earth satellites -- 134

Ch. VII. The American navigation system "Transit" -- 160

Bibliography -- 200

Card 2/3

L 45835-65

ACCESSION NR. AM5001722

SUBMITTED: 21 Mar 64

SUB CODE: NG, SV

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 004

Card

3/3

ALMAZOV, A.M.; GORDEYEV, L.M.; FEL'DMAN, Ye.B.; BORISOVA, G.A.,
red.; MAKSIMOVICH, A.G., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn.
red.; VOLKOVA, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Commercial study of meat and fish merchandise and
techniques for their marketing] Tovarovedenie miasnykh i
rybnykh tovarov i tekhnika trgovli imi. Izd.2., dop. i
perer. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 303 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Fishery products) (Marketing)

GORDEYEV, Leonid Mikhaylovich; ROZOV, Boris Viktorovich; STARCHAKOVA,
I.I., red.; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Grocery trade organization and technique] Organizatsiia i
tekhnika torgovli prodovol'stvennymi tovarami. Moskva, Gos -
torgizdat, 1963. 423 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GORDEYEV, M.I.

Cam mills. Suggested by M.I.Gordeev. Rats.i izobr.predl.v
stroil. no.8:94-97 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Instruktor peredovykh metodov truda Orgstroya Nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i
tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
(Chalk) (Milling machinery)

IONOV, A.N.; SITNIKOV, K.I.; LIFANOVA, A.A.; Prinimali uchastiye:
VORONIN, A.D.; SLAVINA, A.Yu.; GORDEYEV, M.I.; CHALYKH,
Ye.G.; GORDEYEV, P.A., red.; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Album of drawings for machinery, mechanized equipment,
implements, attachments, and instruments for finishing
large-panel apartment houses] Al'bom chertezhei mashin,
mekhanizirovannykh ustanovok, inventaria, prispособlenii
i instrumentov dlia otdelki krupnopanel'nykh zhilykh domov.
Moskva, Gostroiizdat. No.2. 1963. 210 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po organizatsii
sel'skogo stroitel'stva i okazaniyu tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi.

PONOMAREV, A., general-polkovnik inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby;
 POKROVSKIY, G., prof., doktor tekhnicheskoy sluzhby;
 KUVAL'DIN, A., dots., kand. tekhnicheskikh nauk inzhener-
 polkovnik; MOSTOVENKO, V., dots., kand. tekhnicheskikh nauk
 inzhener-polkovnik; GONCHAROV, M., polkovnik; TARANTSOV, A.,
 polkovnik; VASIL'YEV, N., polkovnik; GORDEYEV, N., kapitan 1
 rang; KOZIN, K., kapitan 1 rang; ARKHIPOV, M., dots., kand.
 tekhn. nauk inzhener-podpolkovnik; SEDOV, A., dots., kand.
 tekhn. nauk, inzhener-podpolkovnik; MELIK-PASHAYEV, N., dots.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk, inzhener-podpolkovnik; TIKHOMIROV, Yu., dots.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk, inzhener-podpolkovnik; PARFENOV, V., kand.
 tekhn. nauk, inzhener-podpolkovnik; GEORGIYEV, A., inzh.-pod-
 polkovnik; KRUCHININ, V., inzh.-podpolkovnik; MEKONOSHIN, N.,
 inzh.-podpolkovnik; RYKOV, S., inzh.-podpolkovnik; SURIKOV, B.,
 inzh.-podpolkovnik; ZHUKOV, V., inzh.-mayor; NOVIKOV, M., inzh.-
 mayor; SUSHKOV, Yu., inzh.-kapitan; ASTASHENKOV, P.T., inzh.-
 podpolkovnik; VASIL'YEV, A.A., red.; KARYAKINA, M.S., tekhn.
 red.

[New advances in military technology for youthful readers] Mo-
 lodezhi o novom v voennoi tekhnike. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF,
 1961. 342 p. (MIRA 15:2)
 (Rockets (Ordnance)) (Atomic weapons)
 (Electronics in military engineering)

VLADIMIROV, B.M., inzhener; GORDEYEV, N.A., inzhener.

Experience in improving the technology of spinning mills. Tekst.
prom.14 no.1:22-25 Ja '54. (MIRA 7:2)

1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik TsNKhBI (for Vladimirov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy
pryadil'nym proizvodstvom Yakhromskoy fabriki (for Gordeyev).
(Cotton spinning)

GORDIYEV, Nikolay Andreyevich; ZVORYKINA, L.N., red. izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N.,
tekhn. red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Book of problems on mining and supporting workings] Zadachnik po gor-
nym rabotam, provedeniiu i krepleniiu vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 217 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Mining engineering)

MASLENNIKOV, K.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAYTSEVA, Ye.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KANTER, D.TS., nauchnyy sotrudnik; OBUKHOVA, R.N., nauchnyy sotrud-
nik; BULANOVA, I.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORDEYEV, N.A.; SURNINA,
N.M.

"Xylital 0-15" preparation for the avivage of viscose staple fi-
bers produced by the cotton spinning method. Tekst.prom. 24 no.1:
40-43 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna (for Maslennikov, Zaytseva, Kanter, Obukhova, Bulanova).
2. Glavnyy inzh. Yakhromskoy pryadil'no-tkatskoy fabriki (for Gor-
deyev).
3. Zaveduyushchiy proizvodstvennoy laboratoriyey Yakhrom-
skoy pryadil'no-tkatskoy fabriki (for Surnina).

BELNY, Mikhail Izrailevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; GORDEYEV, Nikolay
Grigor'yevich, student IV kursa

Study of nonuniform magnetic circuits with distributed parameters.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.7:748-755 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Fiziko-matematicheskiy fakul'tet Ul'yanovskogo pedagogicheskogo
instituta.

GORDEYEV, N.I.

PALKIN, G.A.; GORDEYEV, N.I.

Analysis of methods used in breeding the leading herd of Bestushev
cattle and some prospects for their further upgrading. Izv.Kazan.
fil.AN SSSR.Ser.biol.i sel'khoz.nauk no.3:127-151 '52. (MLRA 10:2)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Cattle breeding)

GORDEYEV, N.I.

Calculating the strength of machine parts under cyclic stresses. Trudy LTIKHP 15:156-172 '58. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Predstavlena Kafedroy detaley mashin i pod'yemno-transportnykh mashin Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Strength of materials) (Strains and stresses)

KRUPIN, G.V.; BELYAYEV, I.T.; LAPSHIN, A.A.; GORDEYEV, N.I.; MAR'YANOV-
SKIY, I.M.; PAVLOV, B.V.; ZHILOV, S.N.; TSYPKIN, S.I.;
ANDREYEV, N.N.; KAZIMIROVA, V.F.; KURANOVA, I.L.; FIGULEVSKIY,
G.V.

Annotations of the scientific research work performed at the
institute in 1957. Trudy ITIKHP 15:213-227 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut kholodil'noy pro-
myshlennosti. 2. Kafedra tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya
pishchevykh proizvodstv (for Krupin, Lapshin, Pavlov). 3. Ka-
fedra ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva (for Belyayev).
4. Kafedra detaley mashin i pod'yemno-transportnykh mashin (for
Gordeyev). 5. Kafedra grafiki (for Mar'yanovskiy). 6. Kafedra
promyshlannoy teplotekhniki (for Zhilov). 7. Kafedra fiziki
(for Tsypkin). 8. Kafedra fizicheskoy kolloidnoy i organiche-
skoy khimii (for Andreyev, Kazimirova, Kuranova, Pigulevskiy).
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Chemistry, Technical)

AUTHOR: Gordeyev, N.K. 91-58-5-8/35

TITLE: Reconstruction of Stuffing-Box Packings in Centrifugal Pumps (Rekonstruktsiya sal'nikovykh uplotneniy tsentro-bezhnykh nasosov)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 5, p 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Stuffing-box packings in circulation oil pumps are often destroyed by the action of the shaft journal. The packings were replaced by new ones developed by VIGM (see Figure). The new packings have good wearing properties. There is 1 figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Centrifugal pumps - Maintenance

ANOSHCENKO, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; GORDEYEV, M.P., red.; MYASHIKOVA,
T.F., tekhn.red.

[Balloons; reminiscence] Vosdukhoplavately; iz vospomi-
naniy. Moskva, Voen.isd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1960. 179 p.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Balloons)

ORIOV, B.N.; SHADSKIY, P.I.; GORDEYEV, N.P., red.; PETRIKOVA, L.I.,
tekhn. red.

["Earth", "Sirius" is speaking!] "Zemlia," govorit "Sirius!"
Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 98 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Atmosphere, Upper) (Balloon ascensions)

GORDEYEV, Nikolay Pavlovich; KARASEV, A.Ye., red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Camouflage at sea; practice in foreign navies]Maskirovka
na more; po opytu inostrannykh flotov. Moskva, Voenizdat,
1962. 86 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Naval art and science) (Camouflage)

SHIPILOV, Ivan Fedorovich; GORDEYEV, N.P., polkovnik v otstavke,
red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Life given for the future] Zhizn', otdannaya budushchemu.
Izd.2., perer. 1 dop. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 228 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Nesterov, Petr Nikolaevich, 1887-1914)

GORDEYEV, N. P.
BCS

1200. Choice of type of film and technological systems for firing guns.—N. P. Gorbunov (Ognyepoy, 86, 367, 1931). Russian experience in firing guns is described in great detail. The rotary film is considered the most suitable. This type was first used in Russia for this purpose in 1927; it gives a high quality group, uniform firing, and can be mechanized. Numerous data are given on the methods used in several Russian plants. (1 table.)

GORDEYEV, N.P.

Planning new enterprises for the manufacture of refractories.
Ogneupory 21 no.7:309-313 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials)

Gordeyev, N.P.

131-10-4/6

AUTHOR:

Gordeyev, N.P.

TITLE:

Ways of Technical Progress in Designing Plants for the Production of Refractories (Puti tekhnicheskogo progressa pri proyektirovanii ogneupornykh predpriyatiy)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 10, pp. 456-464 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In 1928 the first specialized organization for the projecting of plants for the production of refractories was established at Leningrad. At first, smaller and primitive plants were projected but at present projects of high-capacity plants with fully up-to-date equipment and mechanized, partly automatized operation are being made. In the field of fireclay brick production progress can be described basically as follows: introduction of the half-dry instead of the plastic method of forming; wide use of masses with a high content of fireclay and increased pressure; attaining of the necessary temperatures and conditions of combustion of the semi-finished material and the products. In order to obtain products of high consistence fine grinding of the fireclay and clay is indispensable as well as common mixing, which necessitates perfecting of the existing mixing aggregates. The modernization

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Ways of Technical Progress in Designing Plants for the Production of Refractories
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516120017-8

It was necessary to construct new and fully automatized presses of 1000 t pressure and higher efficiency which warrant the carrying out of every kind of half-dry work. The characteristics of these presses may be found in table 1. Also new constructions of continuous type furnaces for the burning of fireclay and dinas productions were developed and produced, the technical characteristics of which is shown in table 2. Further, the advantages and disadvantages of rotating calcining furnaces for fireclay are explained, and the planned rationalization of a number of existing plants is described in detail. The attached illustration shows the new departments of the "Magnesite" plant in the city of Satki, in the Chelyabinsk district, which is said to be one of the largest plants of its kind in the world. Further, its situation (well-known because crystalline magnesite was found there), and its development since 1900 were described, and the present stage of reconstruction and modernization are described and explained. There are 2 tables and 1 figure.
Leningrad Institute for the Production of Refractories (Leningradskiy institut ogneuporov)
Library of Congress

ASSOCIATION:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

STASEVICH, Rostislav Andreyevich; FILINOV, Genriett Ivanovich; GORDIYEV,
N.P., red.; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Parachutist's guide] Spravochnoe posobie parashiotistu. Moskva,
Voen.isd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 130 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Parachuting)

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Gordeyev, N. P., Slepukhin, A. G.

SOV/131-59-2-11/16

TITLE:

Production of Refractories in Finland (Proizvodstvo ogneporov v Finlyandii)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory , 1959, Nr 2, pp 87-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors described the three Finnish works of refractories "Arabiya", "Kupittaan Savi" and "Keramiya". There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:

Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneporov
(All-Union Institute of Refractories)

Card 1/1

15 (2)

AUTHOR:

Gordeyev, N. P.

SOV/131-59-7-4/14

TITLE:

A New Magnesite Basis in East Siberia (Novaya magnezitovaya baza v Vostochnoy Sibiri)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 304-307 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The building of a factory for metallurgic magnesite powder with an annual capacity of 600000 t, and of a mining enterprise with an annual capacity of 1500000 t of raw magnesite, is anticipated for East Siberia in the current 7 years. Two magnesite deposits may be used as raw material basis: ~~near~~ Tal'skoye in the Krasnoyarsk kray, and ~~Sotakoye~~ in the Irkutsk oblast'. The Tal'skoye deposit represents an almost pure monomineral rock, a large part of the magnesite lying on the surface thus facilitating open-work mining. The deposits found ensure the operation of a magnesite-powder factory for a long period. The principal mass of the magnesites tested corresponds to the chemical composition according to the requirements of GOST 4689-49 for raw materials of magnesite tiles, and of TU 260-44 and TUO-40 for metallurgic magnesite powder. The refractories of this magnesite were tested in the Martin furnaces of the metallurgic Zlatoust Works, and proved to be not worse than the ones used hitherto. The

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A New Magnesite Basis in East Siberia

SOV/131-59-7-4/14

utilization of this deposit is rendered difficult by its long distance from traffic routes. The construction of a railroad line is, however, planned which is to pass near this deposit. The Onotskoye deposit contains raw material of inferior quality, and lies in a less accessible area. The deposit is divided into sections; the sections of Kamchadal, Kamen' and Verkhne-Samokhodkinskiy are best investigated. The magnesite composition of the Savinskiy section is indicated in table 1. In order to be able to determine exactly the magnesite stocks of these deposits, additional prospecting work will be necessary. The Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut (Eastern Scientific Research and Planning Institute) investigated the technological properties of the Onotskoye magnesites in the "Kamchadal" and "Kamen'" sections (see table 2). The periclase-fosterite products obtained correspond, except for the magnesium content, to the requirements of GOST 4689-49. The chromium-magnesite tiles of Onotskoye magnesites correspond to the requirements of GOST 588-50 for simple chromium-magnesite products, and can therefore only be used for these purposes. Conclusions: The Onotskoye deposit contains magnesite of good quality and in large quantities, and is situated near the

Card 2/3

A New Magnesite Basis in East Siberia

SOV/131-59-7-4/14

Angaro-Pitskoye iron-ore deposit which is very favorable for the industrial development of this district. The building of the Tal'skoye magnesite mine can be started in the next few years.

Until the construction of a railroad line, shipping facilities on the rivers Yenisey and Angara can be utilized. The Onotskoye deposit is situated in a less accessible district, and produces magnesite which is only suitable for the manufacture of simple refractory fosterite and chromium-magnesite products. Therefore, its working is not recommended for the time being. Only the Savinskoy section of the Onotskoye deposit should be further prospected geologically. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneporov (All-Union Institute of Refractories)

Card 3/3

GORDEYEV, N.P.; POPOV, V.T.

Refractories manufacture in the Hungarian Peoples' Republic.
Ogneupory 25 no.1:46-48 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.
(Hungary--Refractories industry)

VINOGRADOV, Rotislav Ivanovich; MINAYEV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; GORDEYEV,
N.P., red.; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Airplanes of the U.S.S.R.] Samolety SSSR; kratkii ocherk razvitiia.
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1961.
297 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Airplanes)

15-2250 3009,3309

23970
S/131/61/000/006/003/003
B105/B206

AUTHORS: Gordeyev, N. P., Zegzhda, V. P., Konarev, M. U., Shalkov,
K. A., Konovalov, Ya. A.

TITLE: Experience in the use of graphite containing refractory
materials for pumping over liquid metals by the electro-
magnetic method

PERIODICAL: ²⁶Ogneupory, no. 6, 1961, 292

TEXT: This article deals with the problem of the transportation of
liquid metals by means of electromagnetic pumps, for the solution of
which high-quality refractory materials are necessary. The high thermal
and slag stability, non-wettability by metals and other properties of
graphite containing refractory materials led to the assumption that they
are suitable for this purpose. The testing of graphite containing
refractory materials in steel discharge shutes, made according to the
method of the VIO, Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute
of Refractory Materials) jointly with the Borovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov
(Borovichi Combine of Refractory Materials) showed positive results: the

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B105/B206

Experience in the use of graphite ...

graphite containing chamotte products were highly resistant against washing out by the stream of liquid metal, and warranted an increase of the stability of the discharge-shute lining by four to ten times. The All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials, jointly with the avtozavod im. Likhacheva (Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev) experimentally produced a graphite containing chamotte lining for an electromagnetic shute for pumping over liquid crude iron, as well as an electromagnetic measuring hopper in an iron foundry. After three tests of pumping over liquid crude iron, the 6 m long shute lining did not show any signs of washing out or destruction. The development of the induction method for pumping over liquid crude iron will necessitate the establishment of a special department for the manufacture of graphite containing refractory materials. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute of Refractory Materials) N. P. Gordeyev, V. P. Zegzhda;
Borovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov (Borovichi Combine of Refractory Materials) M. U. Konarev, K. A. Shalkov, Ya. A. Konovalov

Card 2/2

GONDEYEV, N.P.; KARKLIT, A.K.; REZHIKOV, A.F.

Scientific achievements serving technological progress.
Ogneupory 26 no.10:450-453 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractories industry--Technological innovations)

GORDEYEV, N.P.; RUTMAN, Z.M.; SHIRYAYEV, S.A.

Development of the use of heat by the refractories industry.
Ogneupory 27 no.11:516-520 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.
(Kilns)
(Refractories industry—Equipment and supplies)

GORDEYEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; KREKSHINA, L., red.; PAVLOVA, S.,
tekh.n.red.

[The TSer cannon] TSer'-pushka. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1960.
59 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Moscow--Ordnance)

S/094/61/000/007/001/005
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Zangurin, Sh.M., Gordeyev, N.V. and
Tsyngalov, V.D.

TITLE: Flaskless Casting of Precision Cast Blocks

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya energetika, 1961, No. 7,
pp. 7 - 8

TEXT: In one of the undertakings precision casting by the lost-wax method was carried out by placing the moulds, prior to teeming of the metal, into flasks which were then filled with dry sand. This was essential since the moulds were produced from hydrolized ethyl silicate and in spite of applying four refractory coatings they were not strong enough. Before teeming, the flasks were heated in an electric furnace to 900-950 °C. The authors proposed a new technology which ensured sufficient strength and obviated the necessity of using flasks. In the same way as before, the moulds were coated with four layers of refractory, two of which contained liquid glass. The layers with liquid glass were deposited on the ethyl-silicate films and acted as reinforcing layers. These layers
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Flaskless Casting

S/094/61/000/007/001/005
E073/E335

contained: liquid glass; quartz powder (artificial marshallite); refractory clay; hydrochloric acid. Before preparing the rendering the modulus of the liquid glass had to be increased to 3 to 3.5 by adding hydrochloric acid to it. The quantity of hydrochloric acid per 1 litre of liquid glass should be as follows:

Modulus of the liquid glass	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	
100% hydrochloric acid,						
parts	25	20	17	12	8	.

The acid has to be diluted with water before adding it to liquid glass. The specific weight of the liquid glass, which is diluted with hydrochloric acid, should be 1.2 - 1.25. The refractory clay was roasted in the furnace at 500-600 °C for 2-3 hours and passed through a sieve No. 40. The marshallite was passed through a sieve No. 40 without processing. The rendering was prepared by simple mixing of the liquid glass, the ground clay and the marshallite in a 1:1 ratio.

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Flaskless Casting

S/094/61/000/007/001/005
E073/E335

Before use, the rendering should be passed through a 12-20 sieve to remove lumps. Sequence of the operations:

- 1) dipping of the mould block into the tank containing the rendering;

- 2) producing a uniform layer of rendering throughout the entire surface;

- 3) spraying of the block with dry quartz sand;

- 4) cleaning of the edges of the boat mould from the rendering;

- 5) drying of the block for four hours at 25 - 30 °C.

As a result of using this method, ceramic moulds with a satisfactory strength were obtained which were able to withstand firing in the furnace at temperatures up to 800-900 °C.

Mould blocks produced by this method do not require the use of flasks and, as a result, it is possible to increase considerably the number of moulds charged into the firing furnace and to reduce the firing time, since the thin ceramic blocks are heated much more quickly than moulds placed into heavy sand-filled iron mould boxes. To maintain a stable position during teeming the mould is placed into a dry-sand bed, as shown in

Card 3/4

GORDEYEV, N.V.

Modulus of the mean value of quadratic residues. Vest. LGU 17
no.19:137-140 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Congruences and residues)

41189

S/169/62/000/009/119/120
D228/D307

3.9/10

AUTHORS: Kovalevskiy, A. F. and Gordeyev, O. K.

TITLE: Coil-like magnetic field disturbances at Tomsk

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 32, abstract 9G234 (Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekh. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, no. 38, 1960, 30-33)

TEXT: Coil-like disturbances, recorded by the Tomsk Magnetic Observatory in the period from July 1958 to February 1960, are considered. In all there were 57 coils in D (they were positive on 32 occasions and negative on 25). Coils were observed, too, in H on 49 occasions (38 were positive and 11 were negative) and in Z on 33 occasions (17 positive, 16 negative). The diurnal variation of the coils is analogous to that observed at other stations, positive coils being observed principally in the evening and night, and negative ones in the early morning. The seasonal variation of the coils is characterized by a decrease in their number in summer months. /-Abstracter's note: Complete translation._/

Card 1/1

S/169/62/000/009/118/120
D228/D307

3.9110

AUTHORS: Gordeyev, O. K., Kovalevskiy, A. F. and Likhachev, A. I.

TITLE: Relation of solar diurnal variations on quiet days to the sun's zenith angle

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 32, abstract 9G232 (Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, no. 38, 1960, 57-60)

TEXT: The authors consider the changes in the amplitudes of the geomagnetic field elements H, D, and Z in relation to the variation of the sun's zenith angle during the year. They state their views on the daily magnetic declination curve and on the differential curve of the square of the cosine of the sun's zenith angle. ✓ Abstracter's note: Complete translation. ✓

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L0713

S/169/62/000/008/090/090
E032/E114

3.9110

AUTHORS: Kovalevskiy, A.F., and Gordeyev, O.K.

TITLE: Gigantic pulsations recorded at the Tomskaya
magnitnaya stantsiya (Tomsk Magnetic Station)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no.8, 1962, 33,
abstract 8 G 254. (Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta
pri Tomskom un-te, no.38, 1960, 61-62)

TEXT: Unusual short-period variations were recorded at the
Tomsk Magnetic Station between 15 hr 27 min on October 25, and
12 hr 00 min on October 26 (Greenwich time). The variations were
in the form of stable cyclic oscillations with amplitudes of up to
10 γ and 25 γ in the H and Z components respectively. No relation
between these variations and other geophysical phenomena was
detected. The authors consider that the variations are an example
of rarely observed gigantic pulsations. 4

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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